While the Former Defend the Cranberry Bog the Latter Hold the Road-Stirring Inci-dents in the Burning Woods of New Jersry-Three Young Ladies Garrisoning a Flame-Surrounded Dwelling-The Battle on Bunker Hill that Saved Brickshurg.

MANCHESTER, N. J., April 16 .- John Clayton of Silverton, one of the best fishermen of Ocean County, went out to fight a forest fire between Silverton and Bursville on Tuesday. He was caught between two prongs of fire that shot beyond him and his companions. While they were attempting to sheer off one prong by shovelling sand upon its edge, a second prong darted through the woods behind them. His companions, after endeavoring to outron the fire and smoke, found themselves compelled to break through the flames, which they did with great difficulty at a place where the vegetation was light. Nothing has since been seen or heard of Clayton, although his friends have searched the woods for his body. Since Wednesday a man named Osborn has been missing from Forked River. These are the only two cases where human life is suspected to have been lost by the great forest fires that have come to my ears. The dangers of fighting fire were illustrated in the battle which the men and women of Manchester fought yesterday for the salvation of their homes. In the latter part of the day the smoke lay thick in the streets. On Monday morning Eddie Dace, 15 years old, was picking teaberries a mile west of the village, and at the same time he was smoking a pipe. After he had done smoking he jarred the ashes out on the ground. A few minutes afterward he discovered a smoke behind him and endeavored to stamp out a widening circle of fire. He soon saw he could not stamp it out, and so he ran home for a shovel. Before he got back the fire was far beyond his control. The pack the fire was far beyond his control. The rising column of smoke soon brought assistance, and the fire was subdues, but it was not put out. It lingered in rotten stumps and masses of dried vegetation until yesterday morning, when it was discovered making its way down upon Manchester under a steady breeze from the northward. Partly in its path lay a bog. South of the bog was a strip of woods a few hundred yards wide, and south of this strip was Apaqua Creek. The right of the advancing fire rested on this creek. The narrow strip of woods was back-fired within a few feet of the village.

The fire crept slowly back against the wind, a row of men guarding it on the village side. This mancuver threw the battle into the bog, and much hope was based on the fact that this bog contained no trees from whose tops the fire could be scattered by the wind. On the other hand the bog was dry, and there was abundance of dried leaves, grasses, moss, and dead roots to give the flames a firm foothold, and the growth was so thek that men could not work in it. Before the people were aware of their danger from this bog it was too into to back-fire it. It was a case of fighting fire face to face with shovels.

At the eastern edge of this bog is a mound rising column of smoke soon brought assist-

in it. Hefore the people were aware of this danger from this bog it was too late to back-fire it. It was a case of fighting fire faces to face with shovels.

At the eastern edge of this bog is a mound which separates it from a cranberry bog. Part of this mound was made of sand and gravels and part of swamp muck. The sand and gravels could be used to smother fires and the state of the decoding the sand and gravels could be used to smother fires and the state of the wast of the willage, and if the fire leaned the mound it would have a fair way through the cranberry bog to the village. Had the wind been as strong as it was on Wednesday nothing could have averted a great disaster. When the smoke lay thick in the streets and the sparks were fiying over the steeples almost the entire population furned out. It is said there were nearly 250 in line, most of whom were on the mound. The smoke hay kneeled down behind the mound, when it eams too hard they buried their faces in holes accoped in the smoke hay kneeled down behind the mound. When it eams too hard they buried their faces in holes accoped in the sand. These holes are made so small that by placing the hands behind the face the mouth and nostrike can be shut in. Whatever pure air there is can always be obtained in this way. Where there was no sand the fre fighters were the mound and struck into the inflammable grasses of the cranberry bog. For a time the danger was limminent, but John Pine sprang to the front at the head of fifty willing workers. At intervals of about fifty feet there are shallow irrigation ditches. Stands were made at four or five of these in succession, and with the cxpenies of the Gowernment and the Indians.

Mr. Haskell (Rep., Kan.) opposed the amendment. It his Democratic friends struck down the fourth of the commission was unterly useless. Though the commission was unterly useless. Though the commission had not rendered an incalculation of the commission had not rendered an incalculation of the water. When the program the fourth of the commi

was yet one last line of defence. Close along the suburbs of the village runs a sandy road. The weeds and bushes growing behind it were so thick and dry, and it was so near the houses, that it would have been folly to start a back fire. Along this road worked the women of Manchester to the number of fifty or sixty. The road was converted into a trench by their busy shovels, and the sand was thrown far in upon the grass and weeds. The strength of this last line of defence, however, was not tested. The defenders of the mound were successful, and the fire died away at the very edge at about half past 5 o'clock.

line of defence, however, was not tested. The defenders of the mound were successful, and the fire died away at the very edge at about half past 5 o'clock.

Forty-flow men from W. B. Schultze's jute mills had quit work before noon, and under his direction they worked systematically to pinch the column of fire by shovelling sand in upon it at the sides. The entire village was cut in a state of defence. E. F. & A. S. Larratee, W. W. Mendenhall, and other merchants, filled buckets in their stores with water. At night again Mr. Schultze was out to the cast and north of the village fighting another fire.

It is said by some that half of Ocean County has been burned over, and it is calculated, after a careful estimate based on all the reports, that at least 20,000 acres have been hurned over within ten miles of Manchester. This part of the State has grown careless because there have been no large fires here for several years. It is now proposed in many villages to set fire to forests in their immediate vicinity every year at a safe season and when a large force can be obtained to keep the fires under control. This plan has often been tried with success. Fires in running through a forest kill most of the trees. The fatal effect is usually produced by the burning of the dead leaves and dry mosses around the roots of the trees. It is for this reason that pincs withstand fires better than oaks; their bark is thicker.

A house belonging to Mrs. J. A. Jennis, a mile or two south of Bricksburg, was in the path of the flames on Wednesday. No one was at home except three young ladies, two of them Mrs. Jennis's daughters and one a niese. A few rods only separated them from the woods on the west, and the west wind was bringing the fire down upon them with a roar like that of a cannonade. The grass in the garden was hick and dry. The young ladies know the art of fighting fire, but there was no time to start a back fire. Each got a shovel, and soon they had a barrier of soil spaded up from the garden that was as good as a breastw

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Come

picked up Page White, but they yet had an extra shovel. This put it in the mind of Mr. Loomis to ask Mr. Miles Crego, the schoolmaster, to go along with them and see the fire from Bunker Hill. He accepted the invitation, and worked harder than any of them all day. Over the top of Bunker Hill runs a sandy road across the path of the fire, which was yet two miles away. The woods narrowed at this point to a quarter of a mile, and this quarter of a mile was held all day by these six men. They back-fired it piece by piece, and this quarter of a mile was held all day by these six men. They back-fired it piece by piece, and ran backward and forward, shovelling sand here and there wherever it was needed. Often sparks from their own fire flew across the road and blazed up in the dry leaves behind them, but a timely shovelful of sand was always at hand to put it out. Once or twice flee was shaken from the tops of oak sandings in which it had lodged. Men employed by the Bricksburg Land Improvement Company protected the fleids on the east, and on the west a valuable cedar swamp was protected by flooding it from a neighboring craiberry bog, on which water happened to be standing several feet deep. Thus was saved the thousand cords of wood, the improvement Company's balsamic pinery, and the village of Bricksburg.

Ton's Riven, N. J., April 16.—We have massed

Company's balsamic pinery, and the village of Bricksburg.

Ton's Biven, N. J., April 16.—We have passed the threatened danger of the fire. It is smouldering in patches, but patrols of men are carefully watching for any fresh outbreak, which they can easily keep under control. North of us the fire is over, but south, toward Woodmansee, it is burning with the same fury as on Wednesday. The fire is said to be enveloping Broadway, Rosenhayn, and New Shamong, and destroying many houses in its path. This district is densely populated. The messengers on the morning train from Bayside say the ocean side of Atlantic County seems to be surrounded by fire. Along the New Jersey Southern Bailroad complaint is made that yesterday railroad men were engaged in firing the unburnt portions of the woods, for the purpose, it is said, of getting inflammable stuff out of the way in case of another fire. A complaint has been made to the railroad officials of this action.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 16.—For several days past destructive woodland fires extending over large areas have been burning in the counties of Prince George, Dinwiddle, Chesterfield, and Sussex, destroying an immense quantity of cordwood, lumber and undergrowth. A number of barns, stables, and outhouses have been destroyed. In fighting the flames two or three persons have been burned to death. Notwithstanding the great efforts that have been made to extinguish the fires, they are still burning in some of the above mentioned counties, and the losses amount to several thousand dollars, with little insurance. The fires are the result of brush burning and the high winds which have prevailed for several days past. LIVES LOST IN VIRGINIA.

IMPORTANT CHANGES PROPOSED. bolishing the Indian Commission and Tran-

ferring the Indian Bureau. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The House having under consideration the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.) moved to strike out the section appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the Indian Commissioners. There was no necessity for this Commission. There might have been at one time a reason for its creation, but there was none for its continuance. It was functus officio. He was opposed to anybody having control in the Indian Bureau who was not a bonded officer of the Government. The great difficulty in the management of Indian affairs was that there were too many

Mr. Scales replied that his object was to protect both the Indian and the white man. He was opposed to the idea that the agent should be given the power to strike down the emigrant or the Indian without any limit except his own will, and it was to that power that he wished to put a stop. The amendment was resected.

On motion of Mr. Weilborn (Dem., Texas) an amendment was adopted prohibiting officers or agents of the army or Indian Bureau from giving permission to any Indian on any reservation togo into the State of Texas.

Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.) submitted an amendment transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, such transfer not to take effect until the expiration of the next fiscal year.

Messrs. Haskel and Conger rose to a point of order against the amendment. Pending discussion of the point of order, the committee rose.

COLLECTOR MERRITT CATECHIZED. Told that John Sherman's Civil Service Rules Are a Lie and a Sham.

Several officeholders have been removed from the Custom House in the past few days to make room for Sherman men. The total number of removals since March is said to be twenty-one. One of the displaced officers was John A. Disney, who was a clerk in the Eighth Divieion, known as the public stores. His brother, Fig. 8. Disney, an old Republican worker, Elias E. Disney, an old Republican worker, and for many years a member of the Central organization, sought Deputy Coliector Jones, the head of the division, and asked the reason for the removal. The Deputy Collector said that the brother had been an efficient officer, and that the only cause he knew for displacing him was to make a place for Mr. Schneider, from Mommonth County N. J. Subsequently Mr. Disney saw Collector Merrittin his private office in the Custom House, and in the presence of several visitors propounded the same question that he had put to Deputy Collector Jones. The Collector said that he had no response to make. Then I desire to say, shouted Mr. Disney, "that this is a lie," holding a copy of the Hayes civil service rules before the eyes of the Collector. These rules say that before you remove an officer, he shall have an examination and a chance to detend himself. When Gen. Arthur was Collector, and before there was any civil service will ham Smith O'Brien, but Gen. Arthur was Collector, and before there was any civil service will ham Smith O'Brien, but Gen. Arthur was Collector, and before there was any civil service will have an examination and a chance to detend himself. When Gen. Arthur was Collector, and before there was any civil service sham reform, Mike Cregan asked him to remove William Smith O'Brien, but Gen. Arthur said that he would not do it, because no charges had been made against the man. Your Sherman boom won't amount to much if you make war on poor officeholders." Elias E. Disney, an old Republican worker,

but Gen. Arthur said that he would not do it, begins out upon the roof. The wind tulled, and the fire moved slowly around the house, leaving it unharmed.

Mrs. Grover, an elderly woman, was the only occupant of a shanty near the Bunker Hill Cranberry Bog, four miles southwest of Bricksburg. In this rear was a havstack about eight feet high. Beside this stack she stood all day, with abusek containing a few quarts of water, ready for the enemy. "Ill save it." she said in response to the advice of men who were hurring along the road that she should retire to some safer piace. The fire burned close up to the rear of her little garden, but the haystack is yet there.

Conrad Boske, in River avenue, south of thicksburg, is a watchmaker. When the fire bore down upon him, he gathered up his stathes and tooks and put them, together with his state, and the rear of his furniture, but he get the fire as long at there was any hope, he tried to said one at the was any hope, he tried to said the said with the fire that the rest of Runker Hill was fought a saidly. His house was man wife had sought saidly. His house was in an wife had sought saidly. His house was in an wife had sought saidly. To his was of this village, which late in the road of Runker Hill was fought a late that save Bricksburg Land Improvement Campany to be a never-failing cure for all throat and lung diseases. They have constructed six miles of drives through it, in riding along which invalids may breathe air laden with balsamic properties, and at the same ilme be protected from raw winds. The pines stand thick, and if they should catch fire it is certain that many houses in Bricksburg would be burned. Fortunately, to the south and was to this pine tract there lay in pines on the ground where it was cut about 1,000 corles of the colonizing to A. J. Loomis and John Shortshall and the same had been been as a subject to the cordwood, where the was all should be burned. Fortunately, to the south and was to this pine tract there lay in pines of the pines and thick

THE PLAINFIELD FIRE BUG

INCENDIARISM APPARENTLY A MANIA WITH AN 11-YEARS OLD BOY.

Barns, Shops, and Dwelling Houses Fired until the whole Town was Greatly Alarmed
-Young Charles Vall's Partial Confession.

PLAINFIELD, N.J., April 16 .- During something more than a year past the frequency of incendiary fires here and in North Plainfield has occasioned a great deal of alarm among property owners. As a rule, they were confined to barns, shops, sheds, and unoccupied houses, but in a few instances dwellings were fired. Rewards were unavailingly offered from time to time for the incendiaries; and as the offences continued to be perpetrated with absolute impunity month after month, people bematter for wonder that the criminals were not detected. Again and again fires were found just starting and were extinguished with slight damage, and, in some instances, traces were found where fires had been so hastily and ineffectively started that they had died out harmlessly. John Darling's and William Gardner's barns were burned; Hyde's barn and a neighboring dwelling house were burned, and in each case the circumstances were such that it seemed almost miraculous that the incendiary was not discovered. When Stimpson's barn was burned, about nine months ago, a man sawa small boy run away from the vicinity, but was not mick enough to eath nor close enough to identify him. That gave a new direction to public suspicion, and it was observed, after that time, that the fires, instead of starting at lateshours of the night or in the early morning, as had oraviously been the rule. In almost every instance broke out between 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening, the hours when boys are most likely to be running about the streets. There are three rival volunteer fire companies in Plainfield—Gazelle No. 1, Plainfield No. 2, and Warren No. 3—and between them there has been a great deal of very lively competition as to their respective abilities in getting first water at fires. Some suspicious folks imagined that it was not impossible that the fires might be started by the volunteer firemen to give a chance for the display of their capabilities and for exciting exercise. This suspicion, however, there is every reason to believe, did gross injustice to the gallant firemen.

Three weeks are Hugo Weigman's barn in Second street, between Peace and Cherry streets, was burned by an incendiary fire started in the evening. On Saturday, 10th inst., an uncecupied dwelling house belonging to Jarvis Freeman in Fourth street, near Peace, was fired, but the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. On the succeeding Monday evening Thaddeus O. Doane's carpenter shop in Church street, near Peace, was fired, but the fire was extinguished before particle shavings through a broken window. The shop was consumed. Mr. Doane is Chief Engineer of the Plainfield Fire Department, Hall's time shed, an unoccupied factory, and a dwelling house occupied by T. Dunlar book fire from the burning carpenter shop, and were partly burned. On Tuesday evening a fire was discovered in the old lumber yard opposite the depot; a little later ex-Councilman John Simpson's large barn in Washington street was fired; still later a fire was started was not discovered. When Stimpson's barn was burned, about nine months ago, a man

without much damage having been done by them, but their occurrence occasioned intense excitement.

Capt. Charles Dodd. Chief of Police, suspected as the incendiary an 11-years old buy named Charles Vail, whose father, John R. Vail, is a street lamplighter in the employ of the gas company. Charles, young as he is, has for fully a year been marked as a bad boy. He robbed the till of Mrs. W. L. Force's fancy store a twelvementh ago, and tried to rob the till of James Acor's tobacco store. His youth, and sympathy for his parents, got him off on both occasions with severe reprimands. Upon this urchin Capt. Dodd fixed his suspicious as the incendiary. The boy frequently assisted his father in lighting the street lamps, and that several of the fires had occurred in the hour when he was either running about with his lighter's torch of lamps he lighted, and just about the time he was in the neighborhood. Then a witness was found when had seen him pianing with likely masses of olied cotton waste, opposite the depot, just before Mr. Wagner's house was fired, within a block of the place.

On Wednesday morning last, at 10 o'clock, and went to the public school which the boy was attending, in Fourth street, between a Madison avenue and Union street, and arrested him. As soon as the little fellow was taken into custody he voluntarily confessed to Capt. Dodd, Chief Engineer Dosne, and others that he had started the fire in Weigman's barn, and all the other fires since that one, and simply offered as his reason that he had done it for tim. He denied having had any confidants in or accomplices. He manifestly had not perpetrated the depot having had any confidants in coursely he voluntarily confessed to Capt. Dodd, Chief Engineer Dosne, and others that he had started the fire in Weigman's barn, and all the other fires since that one, and is imply offered as his reason that he had done it for tim. He denied having had any confidants in or accomplices. He manifestly had not perpetrated the defense for the purpose of robbery, for th

him. As soon as the little fellow was taken into custody he voluntarily confessed to Capt. Dodd, Chief Engineer Doane, and others that he had started the fire in Weigman's barn, and all the other fires since that one, and simply offered as his reason that he had done it for fun. He denied having had any confidants or accomplices. He manifestly had not perpetrated the offences for the purpose of robbery, for the buildings he fired contained nothing he could steal, and he seemed to have not the slightest idea of the enormitr of his offence. He said he would just run in and start a fire as he was going his rounds lighting the langes, and then go along about his business. The only one he professed to have started with any prospect of reward, other than "tun," was that at Mr. Freeman's house. His story was that a strange man, with a back and stick on his shoulder, promised him a quarter if he would start that fire, and he did so, but then the man would not give him the quarter, and he himself but the fire out. That story is not believed. After once making his confession he reconsidered the matter, and wholly denied all knowledge of any of the fires except that at Weigman's barn, which he still admitted.

On Thursday morning the boy was arrnigned before City Judge klunyon, and then he would not say a word, even to plead to the charge against him, which included the starting of the fire ander Mr. Wagner's house, playing with some burning cotton waste, such as that fire was started with. The witness asked him what he was doing with it, and was unable to get any answer. Mr. Wagner's house, playing with some burning cotton waste, such as that fire was started with. The witness asked him what he was doing with it, and was unable to get any answer. Mr. Wagner's house, playing with some burning cotton waste, such as that fire was started with. The witness asked him what he was doing with it, and was unable to get any answer. Mr. Wagner bouse of the first about any different against him. He was committed without bail to awai

QUITTING OFFICER SMITH.

Escape of a Prisoner who was Generously

Taken for a Short Visit to his Home. Wm. Miller, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty in the General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced to State prison for two years. Court Officer Isaac Smith was detailed to take Miller to the City Prison. On the way Miller induced Officer Smith to take him to his home in Sixth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, that he might effect a change of clothing and take leave of his wife. When he reached his home, which is on the second floor, Miller throw off his hat and overcest and sat down near Officer Smith, Mrs. Miller meanwhile making up a bundle of clothing for him. A few minutes later Miller got up and sauntered about the room. As he approached the door he audenly sorang forward, threw the door open, and leaned to the hallway below, landing almost upon the back of a serubwoman who was scrubbing the hallway. Then he darted into the avenue and disappeared. Officer Smith made himself liable to dismissal by taking Miller to his home, there being a rule of the General Sessions that prisoners shall be taken direct to the City Prison from the court room, But, if Officer Smith recaptures Miller within a few days, the rule may not be enforced. Officer Smith is an appointee of Judge Gildersleeve, and has been attached to the General Sessions for four years. home in Sixth avenue, near Twenty-ninth Smith is an appointee of Judge Gildersleeve, and has been attached to the General Sessions for four years.

The Asphyxiated Hotel Guests.

Much interest was manifested among the guests of the New York Hotel, yesterday, in the condition of the two Englishmen who came so near being asphyxiated on Wedneslay night. Both were in so pre-carbox a condition yesterday, that Dr. Weizell directed that visitors be excluded. From what Mr. Broadmirst has told Dr. Wetzell, it is believed that the accident was has told Dr. Wetzell, it is believed that the accident was caused by turning the four gas burners full on and only lighting one. Mr. Anyusiy is reported to have said that the match went out after one burner had been lighted, and the last that the other three burners were turned on was furgotten.

Morrisacy, Heenan, Yankee Sullivan. The notable prize fights between these men form a feature in Harry Hill's story of his life in to-morrow's Sunday Mercury.-Ade.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company operates under a charter from the State confirmed by the new Constitution.—Ade,

THE LIBERAL VICTORY.

Defent of Parnell's Candidate in Cork-Pre gramme of the Home Rulers.

LONDON, April 16 .- The Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair (Liberal) has been reflected Member of Parliament for Edinburgh and St Andrew's Universities.

The Irish members of the new Parliament

are beginning to arrive in town. Their programme is decidedly moderate. They ask the equalization of the Irish franchise with the English, and the extension of the Ulster Tenant Right to the whole of Ireland. These are the substance of their demands.

A despatch from Cork to the Times says: "It is said that a petition will be lodged in the House of Commons on behalf of Mr. Kettle.

is said that a petition will be ledged in the House of Commons on behalf of Mr. Kettle, the Parnellite candidate for Parliament, who was defeated in Cork County by Col. David Colthurst (Home Ruler), and that the ground of the petition will be that clorical influence was used figurins Mr. Kettle.

A Dublin despatch to the Times says: "The result of the Cork County election is one of the greatest surprises of the time. It was confidently believed that Mr. Kettle would replace Col. Colthurst and the only question up to the declaration of the poil seemed to be whether be or Mr. Shaw would be the senior member. The defeat of Mr. Parnell's candidate, after the tremendous efforts made to secure his return, is a heavy blow to Mr. Parnell's dictatorship, and the successful stand made by the Catholic elergy and respectable laity, including, doubtless, many Conservatives, will be regarded as a great moral victory. His name must be struck off the list of Mr. Parnell's supporters and added to Mr. Shaw's muster roll.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardin says: "The death of Mr. J. S. Wright, the recently elected Liberal member of Parliament for Nottingham, is a heavy blow to the Birmingham school of radicals. Mr. Wright, and not Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as was commonly supposed, was the originator and head of that party.

Palls, April 16.—The Nouvelle Recue expresses great satisfaction at the triumph of the Liberals in the English Parliamentary elections, and eulogizes Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartination.

St. Petrinspura, April 16.—A number of Russians are preparing an audress to be presented to Mr. Gladstone, congratulating him on the success of the Liberals in the Parliamentary elections.

Bettsells, April 16.—Queen Victoria left here at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon for Flushing.

Loxdon, April 17.—The Standard says: "The various statements regarding the present Ministry are purely speculative. Until Lord Beaconsfield has been given an audience by the various statements regarding the present Ministry a

JOCKEY SWIM'S CLEVER ESCAPE. He Cuts his Way out of the House of Deten

tion with a Table Kaife. Samuel Swim, who was committed to the Rouse of Detention on the 4th of February last as a witness in the case of Charles Brockway. escaped from there between S and do'clock on Thursday night, but was captured yesterday morning and confined in the Mulberry street police station. As it appeared difficult for the Phoenix Bank, the Union Trust Company, and the other complainants to make a case against Brockway, he was surrendered on the 9th inst. to the Chicago authorities, who claimed him on

rider, whose collar bone was broken. In same year Swim rode Mr. Bennett's Prob and Mr. Nolan's Deadhead at Jerome Park.

JOSEPH PURROY'S PISTOL

Did he Fire it in the Face of Barkeeper William Magee of Fordham! Two pistol shots were heard last evening in Kerns's barroom, near Fordham depot, on the Hariem Railroad, and soon afterward three or four men were seen to hurry from the place and disappear in the darkness along the road leading to Tremont, About 8 P. M. Joseph Purroy, brother of ex-Alderman Henry D. Purroy, went into the saloon with Hugh Reilly and another friend, who, one account says, is a man named Moran, and another equally authentic account says is Hennessy. Drinks were had at the bar, served by Barkeeper Wm H. Magee, All of the visitors were somewhat H. Magee. All of the visitors were somewhat under the influence of liquor. After drinking around once or twice a dispute arise between Purroy and the barkeeper, it is said because Magee demanded money for the liquor and was refused. Suddenly Purroy, as it is claimed by the police, pulled a pistol from his pocket and sont twice at Magee as he stood behind the bar. The bolice at the Tremont police station say that they cannot learn that Magee was hit at either shot. The story in both Fortham and Tremont is, however, that Magee fell at the first fire his face covered with blood. Then one or two of the visitors can behind the bar, seized bottles, and heat Magee about the head until he was insemble.

an I heat Magee about the head until he was insensible.

Policeman W. H. Bogert of the Tremont police, who was wandering around Fordham,
learned which direction the party had taken,
the found Purroy alone, however, on his way to
Tremont. Policeman Hogert arrested him and
took him to the Tremont police station. He was
searched, but no pistol was found in his possession. He would make no answers to the questions put to him by the police officials regarding the occurrence, and he was locked up. Permission could not be obtained last night to see
Purroy.

Purry.

After he was locked un Hennessy came alone for the station to see Mr. Purry, and the Captain suspected that he was the one who struck Mages, so Hennessy was put in charge of a noliceman and sent back to Fordham, while the policeman should investigate the occurrence. At a late hour last night Hennessy had not been brought back to the Tremont station.

Mages was taken to Kerns's Hotel, and he was found to be suffering from three severe cuts on the head. He is not thought by the police to be in a critical condition.

The Cohoes Strikers Offering a Compromise TROY, April 16.—Representatives of the joint strimittee of striking operatives of the Harmony Mills, offices, waited resterday afternoon upon Superintendent D. J. Johnston. The existence of suffering in many families was practically admitted by the delegation, who said that all questions of difference would be waived and said that all questions of difference would be waived and work resumed if the employers would guarantee respect to the rights of organized union. Mr. Johnston resplied that while it was not the policy of the Harmony Mills to commentative scalable. Blocking the right of dispensing with the services of incompetent or dispensing with the services of incompetent or dispension with the services of incompetent or dispension must be reserved. It the unions are formed to extend and in the event of sickness or want among overtieves, the company will freely give it the only money, but a place for neeting, bet, and light. "But, said he, if the purpose is to dictate to the managements of the Harmonty Mills, the question must be settled now and offerever. The committee retired to report to the joint committee at a meeting, the result of which has not yet been made known.

Fully illustrated, with portrait of Caulet Whittaker, in the Notional Police Search of New York, out to-day, also, photos of ex-Senator and Mrs. Christianey, Charley Chapman, and ex-Congressman Le Fevre.—dife.

Mercan & Brother, 232 and 234 West 47th at. near Broadway. Great facilities for storing furniture, plantes baggage, &c. Rooms, \$2 per month and upward. Inspec-tion solicited.—Adv.

Pond's Extract Toilet Scap is unexcelled. It keeps the

STEALING RIGHT AND LEFT. GRANT AND THE YALE MEN. Mr. Depew's Extra Humorous Reference

A STARTLING REPORT OF CORRUPTION IN GRANT'S INDIAN BUREAU.

Contractor's Attempt to Bribe an Inspec-tor-" We can Make a Good Thing of It"-An Official Document Now First Published, Depew, Albert Mathews, E. C. Stedman, Gen. J. C. Jackson, and Judge Charles Tracy. An address WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Congressman Finupon a "Comparison of Washington with other great men who preceded him," was delivered by Dr. Isaac L. Peet. In referring to the fact that ey of Ohio, in his speech yesterday on the Indian Appropriation bill, submitted to be printed with his remarks a report made by Capt. Ball of the United States Cavalry, on an inspection of the Crow Indian Agency, made in February, 1876, before the close of Grant's term. This report is now published for the first time. It was sent to the War Department because its author knew if it was mailed to J. Q. Smith, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs. that it would be pigeonholed. The War Department called the attention of the Indian Office to the facts alleged in the report, and Smith promised an immediate investigation. The promise was not fulfilled. Mr. Finley said that in 1877 Clapp was still agent of the Crow Indians. A detailed statement of the frauds practised on the Crow Indians by the agent and contractors is given in the report. Capt. Ball rejected fifty

great men who preceded him," was delivered by Dr. Isaac L. Peet. In referring to the factthat Washington declined to accept a third term of the Presidency of the United States, Dr. Peet said that the precedent thus established had met with such favor among the people that it had come to have almost the force of a law. He was interrupted by vigorous appleause, participated in by Mr. Stelman and other prominent gentlemen present, and the continued expression of approval of the antithird-term sentiment was met by loud hisses from other members.

Mr. Depew, being called for, said that he had no doubt that Samuel. Solomon, and the other worthles who had been summoned from the dim vistas of the past were all estimable people in their way, but they were not in any sense candidates for the Presidency. A comparison of Washington with some of the prominent men of to-day, he thought would be of more interest. His relations, for example, to Grant had not been stated by the speaker, though they had been brought out by his hearers. Mr. Depew said that as he expected to take a prominent part in the coming campaign he would not express his views upon that subject. He would vote for the nominee of the Republican Convention, whoever he might be, but still he had his views upon the subject of a proper nomination. Washington, be said, was like Sherman in that he was at times a candidate for nomination for the Presidency, but unlike him in that the office sought him, while Sherman is plainly seeking the office; and that is the difference between those two great men. Washington was unlike the ordinary Louisians politician, as he never could overcome the truth, while the latter invariably succeeded in doing so. Mr. Depew thought it would be beneficial to this country if the example of Washington had greater weight in our politics to-day. Yet he thought Washington would stand a very poor chance of getting the nomination for the Presidency now, unless the "Scratchers" took him. For them he would make an ideal candidate. Gen. Jackson, E barrels of alleged mess pork presented by Nelson Story of Bozeman, contractor for pork and bacon. 'The mess pork was composed of the entire hog, ham, feet, head, shoulders, backbone, tail, and trimmings included, packed into barrels averaging with contents 230 pounds each in weight.' The report continues:

"I would further state that on the 9th inst., while at the agency and previous to my inspection of this pork, Mr. Nelson Story, contractor, made two propositions to me to defraud the Government and cheat the Indians out of their supplies, and in each of these propositions it was evident to me that the agent, Mr. Dexter E. Clapp, was a party to the proposed fraud. The first proposition was this: That I should be proposition was the pork for him at 450 bounds to the barrel, and that he would give me \$1,000. The second was: That there was due on the contract for flour which he was putting in on the Kiskadden contract about 300,000 lbs., and that he was expecting an advance on the price, which, together with freights, would bring the flour up to \$6 a hundred pounds, and that his amount, or a portion of it at least, should be certified to as having been received, and that we would make a good thing out of it. Otherwise there was nothing to be made out of the contract. He also informed me that there was still \$75,000 unexpended of the appropriation for the Crow Indians, which he was very anxious to have expended before the end of the flecal year, and he intimated to me that, with my assistance, the money could be expended so as to make it profitable to us, meaning, as I suppose, the agent, myself, and himself. To this I replied that the agent might not submit to such transactions. He said, 'Yes, he will: that is all right with the agent.' I then asked Mr. Story what the poor Indian would have to subsist on should such a transaction as he proposed take place, the replied that there were plenty of buffales, and they could live on buffalo meat, as it was good enough for them. At this juncture I informed Mr. Story that I had served in the armover the contractor, had a proportiated to swindle the Government a bacon. "The mess pork was composed of the entire hog, ham, feet, head, shoulders, back-bone, tail, and trimmings included, packed into

The April meeting of the Yale Alumni As

ociation was held last evening at Delmonico's.

Among those in attendance were Chauncey M.

Cavalry with the following letter:

For Elens, Montana Territory, Feb. 20, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded through Headquarters Department of Delbong.

The within record is a damning record of the utter rascality now practised by the thieves of the Indian Ring. The cooliness with which there scountries affect bribe an homorable and homest officer of the Government is perfectly astomating. Capit Ball is an old and experienced officer of the army, and of course everything he states is perfectly cerrect. It Neison Story and De Mer Clap were arrested and shot to death by masketry it would be no more than such and to experie a sent forward by Capit. Ball through the military channels, lest, if forwarded direct to the Indian Department, it might be phecon-holed, and no notice taken of the irregularities reported within.

Jas S. Brighen, Major Second Cavalry, comdg. post. companies, and civic societies. After an ad-Jas S Brissis Major Second Cavairy, coming post.
Smith pretended to be very indignant at Bail's report, and asked that he be censured for insulting the Indian Office, in that he had not made his report directly to Smith. Of course no attention was paid to the request beyond replying to Smith's letter. Clapp went out of office during the first months of Hayes's Administration. ress on behalf of the city Government by Mayor Thistlewood and an address in behalf of the people by Judge William H. Green, Gen. Grant spoke as follows:

WEALTHY BACHELORS ALARMED.

ment of Mrs. Jane H. Lewis.

The Woman in the Back.

might as she was being furiously driven through Stantor street in an unlighted back, and in whose possession

against the rules then in force compelling the ein

Young Charles Berry's Suicide.

suicide of Charles J. Berry, a young man 18 years of age

An Italian Deputy Expelled from Trieste.

that the Italian dramatic author, Cavallotti, went to Tricate to superintend the preduction of a play, but was expelled by the Austrian authorities. Two members of the Chamber of Deputies have given milio to Premer Varioties a terre to interpellate the

MOME, April 16.-A despatch from Rome says

NEWARK, N. J., April 16.-There is much ex-

GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS, AND FELLOW CITIZENS: Alter as What is Said to have Influenced the Indict-The announcement that Mrs. Jane H. Lewis, the pretended widow of Joseph L. Lewis, the Hisbooken millionaire, had been indicted for perjury by the Hudson County Grand Jury caused considerable excitement and comment yesterday in Jersey City. It was known for some time past that Prose-cutor McGill of Hudson County had examined cutor McGill of Hudson Connty had examined the testimony given by Master in Chancery See in Jersey City, and had obtained evidence to sustain an indictional for regimy. He was undecided, however, whether he should present the matter to the Grand Jury, but was prevailed upon to do so by usawy prominent and wealthy citizens, who, being bachelors or wildowers, leared similar consumration against the testamentary disposition of their consumrations. observed. It is not known whether Mr. Keasbey, the United anies District Attorney at Trenton, made any promises immutory to Mrs. Lewis, in consideration of her asstance in apposing the conspirary in which she played a minimizer folial. It is certain, however that he considerable antificial to a parlow in tritural for the realistic process on the witness statist. An application is now many repared, which will be submitted to Mr. Hayes, same a parlon for her out the conviction in Trenton for missiracy.

The woman who was arrested on Wednesday Washington, April 16.—Virginia Democrats are entirely satisfied that Senator-elect Mahone were found a value and a bundle containing \$1,000 worth of nostly wearing apparel of which she relused to give of Virginia has formed an alliance with the Republican organization of the State in the Inter secount, was arraighed before the Essex Market Pa-ter in the set of an interest in the second of the order of the goods which were found with her and she will worden it discharged. Meantine, however, detectives and identified her as a woman who had been arrested on est of Grant. The Republicans will hold their Convention on the 28th inst. The sentiment of the Convention will be overwhelmingly for Grant. Malione has been in conference with the Grant managers here, and, it is understood has rendered valuable assistance in securing a manimous delegation for Grant. In consideration for his services the Republican managers are not to nominate a regular electoral ticket, but at the Readileters Convention, which meets on the 7th of July Mahone will be permitted to nominate an unpledged electoral ticket. This unpledged ticket, it is nerfectly well understood, will be for Grant. Some of the conspicuous Republican politicians is the State object to this programme, and insist that a regular Republican ticket shall be nominated. The Grant managers here say they advise against it, but it is quite certain that Mahone has had two or more interviews with one or two of them, and it is not likely that he is pursuing a course Cameron or Gorham do not approve. est of Grant. The Republicans will hold their had identified her as a woman who had been arrested on Priciary of last week, charged with steading silk from Mi Creery & Co's store, who had been released under \$500 bell to await the action of the Grand dury, who had for held the har of the General Sessions on Monday inst and who was winted on a tench warrant which had then been respect to the har of the General Sessions on Monday inst and who was winted on a tench warrant which had then been respect Accordingly on her displante from Essex Market vestering she was at once correspond in the previous terms of which was at once correspond in the previous terms of the warrant when the City Prison by Judge Gible released to the City Prison by Judge Gible released to the City Prison by Judge Gible released to the warrant with the continuous weighted the warrant with the first served several terms in the pentioniacy for shoplithing. played in Lorillard's tobacco factory in Jersey City stopped their work, and at the same time entered a proapprove.

Going to Syracuse.

best against the rues then in force competing the cin-ployees of the factory to submit to a daily search at the bunds of the supermitendent of the factory. During the past week the Hon, William Brinkerhoff, counsel for the Mesers, Lori, lard, has toned down the compulsory agree-ment entered into by the composes, so that in future instead of submitting to a thorough and humilating search of their persons and clothing, the men employees where the competest to a third open their coats, and the sound be competed to a singly open their coats, and plus out of the factory under the crus of an inspector appointed for that purpose. The regular Democracy's delegation to the regular Democratic State Convention will start for Syra-cuse in the train which leaves the Grand Central Depot on Monday at 10% A. M. The delegates to the Tammany Convention will stiend the election of suchems and officers of the Tammany Society Monday evening, and marching from the big wigwam to the Grand Central Depot, will go to Syracuse 10 a special train of sleeping errs. itement in Livingston in this county to-day over the The Kelly Democrates of the Second Assembly District of Weetchesder County vesterday chose Democratic Street of West Chester, Januar C. Hickery of East Chester, Land C. Hickery of East Chester, Land Hickard Enumers of Pelham to represent the district in the Kelly Solate Convention.

The districts recently elected in Richmond, Suffork, and Queens countries are for Mr. Thien.

Suicids of a Defaulter. MONTREAL, April 16.-The man named Na-

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ORGANIZING AGAINST GRANT

PREPARING FOR A UNITED MOVEMENT ALONG THE ENTIRE LINE.

afteential Republicans from all Sections Go. ing to the Albany Conference and the St.
Louis Convention-City Delegates Chosen.

The Independent Republican Association, whose headquarters are at 8 Union square, met last evening to select their delegates to the con-ference of anti-third-term Republicans that is to be held in the Delavan House, in Albany, on Thursday, April 22. Mr. Horace White presided. Frederick W. Whitridge, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that fiftytwo of the first hundred gentlemen who had been invited to the conference had signified their intention to attend. Since these responses were received, invitations had been sent to anti-third-term Republicans in every county in the State. The answers already received indicated that the attendance at the conference will be large, and be composed of active, influential men. The cities and towns which will be represented in the conference by the gentlemen who have already promised to attend are New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Utica, Rochester, Oswego, Schenectady, Potsdam, Port Jervis, Peekskill, Elmira, Rondout, Middletown, Johnstown, Seneca Falls, Sandy Hill, Lo

his hearers. Mr. Depew said that as he expected to take a prominent part in the coming campaign he would not express his views upon the support of the flequibilion Convention, whoever he might be but still he had his views upon the subject of the flequibilion Convention, whoever he might be but still he had his views upon the subject of the flequibilion convention, whoever he might be but still he had his views upon the subject of the flequilion of the Presidency, but still he had his views upon the subject of the countries of the control of the countries of the countries of the countries in the State would be represented and that is the difference between those wo great men. Washington was unlike the ordinary Louisiana politician, as the cordinary Louisiana politician, as little invariably succeeded in doing so. Mr. Depew thought it would be beneficial to this countries with the countries of the country decountry of the countries of the country of the countries o

jority, and organized a convention of their own afterward, choosing the following delegates by acclaimation: Waiter B. Duffy, Henry H. Craig, and John A. Felsinger.

GRANT'S TALK IN EGFPT,

Reaching Illinois in Advance of the Meeting of the State Convention.

CAIRO, Ill., April 16.—Gen. Grant arrived here at 3 P. M. to-day, and was escorted to the stand by a committee, followed by a procession of 2,000 persons, consisting of military, fire companies, and civic societies. After an adcreament, the convention of the Anti-Grant Germans.

The Anti-Grant Germans.

The Anti-Third-Term German Republican Central Committee met at the Steuben House, in the Sowery last evening. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer pro-sided. He said that he was convinced that Grant could not be reeminated. In the South the Conventions are using delegates to the National Convention who are deduced to the unit rule. It is not true that the ral delegates in the Pennsylvania and New York delegations who will not support Grant, and it is proposed to apply the unit-rule gag, and have the Chairmen cast the voice of the delevations.

Jacob Knoblech called attention to the bull-dosing matters of the Geart meet in the Forth Assembly District field in the Geart meet in the Forth Assembly District field said that one or the delegates to the Central Committee from that district had recently sharted a saloon is Allem strent, and that a few days thereafter the Grant maders called on him, and threatened to have the police run the place on Sanday if he did not withdraw from the committee. A belief sergrant also visited him, and warned him not be fight the Grant men. The threat intimidated him, and he resigned from the committee. A police of the committee of the com apply the unit-rule gag, and have the Chairmen cast The Chairman was authorized to appoint seven mem ers as an anti-third-term spitation committee.

as prevailed throughout the State for several days has

Placific Railroad through the mountains. The show sheds are broken down between Emigrant Gap and Cisco Testerolay's castern-hound express has got only as far a Alia, the Virginia liebthing express stepping at the same point. A annountained train, which a superior and the mountains of the point of the po

Double Hanging in Missourt.

St. Louis, April 16.-Nathan Faucet and Jacob Musirow, two mulators, were hanzed at Mexico, Mo., to-day for the murder of Octave Julon, a young man well known in this community, on Sept. 30, 1879. At 1 P. M. the procession left the juil for the place of execution followed by weveral tinusual persons. The seaffold was reached at 1.45 f M. and was ascended by the document with unarked calmines. The Usthold service was performed by the attending priests, and at 2.05 precisely the frag was spung and the two men were substread into ethicity. The tribe for which these men were hanged was committed shouts mile from Mexica, and was size of the most cool and unprovided murders ever perpetrated. The tribello chimated about a white woman, who is awaiting trial as accessory.

Heroic Performance of Two Soap Signs. Two colored men who act as scop advertisements in the city went up to Mott Haven on Thursday.
They were dressed in pland linen saits, very tall hats
yellow kid gloves, thaning red neckties, and chormous
shirt collars, with large black lettering on the back.
Twelve said men and a boy unitertook to have some un
with them. The negrees resented the fun, and one of
them knecked down six of the white party, including
the lay. Then the coal men rallied, and by the force of
numbers so triumphed over the placky savertisements
that the latter had to be carried off in a cart; Two colored men who act as soep advertise-

For the Middle States, falling, followed by rising barometer, variable, shift to confer westerly winds, clear weather, preceded in the northern portions by rain.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has arrived at Cape Town, fourth Airies. She is in good to girl. The French Bish, as continue to protest against the de-crees of the Government against anauthorized religious baltes. Convention in Nontpelier on May 13 to choose delegates to Unicago.

The hody of Mrs. Katharine Stevens, a widow, was found in the Assimitation Vireck, at Millham, N.J., yesterdar forences. It is feared that there has been into play.

The Maine Democratic State Committee have decided in hold the state Convention for the inomination of Governme and the selection of delegates to Cincinnation of June 1.

overthe sewij but the Minister will not return to Eng-and for several wreks. Seep Pryor's Disabilities.

The advantages of sulphur as a purifier Glenn's Sulphur Seep places within reach of all. Sold by druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, Soc. —Ads.

Wile, who arrived a tew hours after his sulcing.

Wile, who arrived a tew hours after his sulcing.

Gen. Pryor's Disabilities.

WASHINGTON. April 16.—The House passed the yesterday, was won by Mr. Leopoid de Rothschild's theory started destingting as a constant of the year old brown colt full Blas second, and Count F. de Lagrange's flex-year-old chestnut may be constant in the political disabilities of den Roger A Pryor.